## SOUTHERN PRESS

WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

The Conflagration of the Library. By the proceedings in the House yesterday it will be seen that an interesting communicaiton was received from the Librarian of Congress, in relation to the late destructive conflagration. Most of the Law library, embracing about 20,000 volumes, which were deposited in a room adjoining the main saloon of the Library, were saved-among them a portion of Mr. JEFFER son's library, which embraced 7,000 volumes, purchased in 1815, at an expense of \$23,000. as the basis of the Library. The number of volumes consumed, is supposed to be about 35.000

An appropriation of \$5,000 has also been pointed. There was not a quorum present in the Senate, and the subject was consequently have been very questionable indeed. not acted upon.

Our reporter was informed last evening, on have originated in the upper part of the main plexed circumstances, created by the intrigues saloon, in the ceiling. On the previous night, a chimney in one of the committee rooms was on fire. It is supposed that a timber ran through into its flue. Yesterday forenoon a boy was sent down the chimney, and succeded in thrusting his arm into the hole where the timber had rested.

The main saloon, which has been entirely and 36 in height. Alcoves, in which the books way did not stand very high—his expedition to and eases were deposited, extended all the way Rome—his compromises with the monarchists around it, over which there were galleries. It (sacrificing universal suffrage, the press, &c. was lighted from above by sky-lights, and on for an increased salary)—his jesuitical conducthe western side by long arched windows, look- throughout, gave his enemies a thousand advaning out upon the beautiful portice, which has tages over him, which they knew not how to been sadly disfigured.

Mr. Clay's Resignation.

Despatches received from Louisville, Ken-CLAY's failing health is the cause of his resig nation. It is hoped that rest may restore him.

The Louisville Journal, with its usual disregard for truth, says that the Southern Press finds an universal approbation from the people has endorsed the Democrat's nomination of Douglas and Hunter for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Every reader of this paper knows that the Southern Press has done no such

The Louisville Democrat makes the following comments on the resolutions passed by the last Mississippi convention. The incongruity and inconsistencies of these resolutions are patent on the face of them:

"We publish this morning the resolutions of the Mississippi convention, called for the purpose of deliberating upon the late adjustment of the slavery question. They are interesting now only as matters of record. Acquiescence in the compromise measures is the settled policy of the State. But the majority lay down conditions in advance of adherence to the Union, and openly claims the right of State to judge for herseff whether she will submit to the federal government. If the State has no right to secede from the Union, what will it do in the event that Congress shall abolish the slave trade between the States, or do any one of the acts specified in the resolutions?

In so grave a matter, it is very indiscreet to make decisions in advance upon acts that are contingent. A judge should not decide a question not before the court upon supposed condi-tions. The Democracy of this State took the conditions of adherence to the Union in advance. It will be in order to decide when the question is fairly presented. The question may be people, the republic will have the finest chance gret to add, not united now as then. come in an aspect entire'y new, attended with of consolidation ever presented to it. circumstances not apprehended; the threatened We have already, on several occur circumstances not apprehended; the threatened action may not follow, and the position assumed in advance become ridiculous.

The South has already passed too many hasty resolutions. We have not much confidence in such threats; especially coming from men who hold, on the other hand, that the federal government is the only judge of its own powers, and that a State has no right to judge when she is oppressed, but must submit to the decision of the federal authorities.

are decidedly opposed to violent changes, and are only driven to them by the persevering encroach-

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN SPAIN.-We have been politely handed by B. F. DEBow, esq., of this city, says the Charleston Courier, the subjoined letter, received by him from our minister at the court of Madrid, which we publish for the information of such as may have friends the Lorez expedition, who have been transport-

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES,

MADRID, Nov. 17, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—You may rest assured that no proper effort will be wanting on my part to obtain the release of your brother-in-law, young E. Q. Bell, who was seduced into the ill-fated

requested me to intercede in his behalf. But even without such request, it will be my greatest happiness to be in any degree instrumental in restoring to his afflicted mother and family, his country and friends, one who, though in an evil moment led astray by older and more artful When men, seems possessed of so many generous and official way to expose the faux pas, which government officials committed in their treason in the liberation of all the prisoners—which, I think, would be best for Spain, and I know would be most agreeable to the whole people of the United States. They have already been throw our direct common sense, common-law out the common sense, common sen punished enough for their folly, and Spain has had rengeance enough too. The unfortunate affairs at New Orleans and elsewhere in the United States, in which Spain believes there has ner of digests and reports, to deluge us with been great insult and outrage to her flag and counter authorities. The Executive organ, re injuries to her subjects, resident in the United gardless of the damage it might do to an admin-

where she would be ordered for quarantine, ted against a policy, so admirably, if not deci whether to Vigo or Port Mahon, in the Meddelly, calculated to shield the perpetrators of iterranean. I have taken all proper steps the great wrong actually committed, from the for communicating with the prisoners; and as punishment eminently due to them, and justly soon as I know where they are destined, will fordemanded by an order-loving community. ward the letters to young Bell. I shall, too, do

remaining here where my pre-sing duties occupy

Say to the disconsolate mother and family of the unfortunate young man, to be of good che and hope, and believe me, dear sir, Truly, yours, D. M. BARRINGER. To B. F. DeBow, esq., Charleston, S. C:

Louis Napoleon.

Some months ago, in an article upon French olitics, we drew our readers' attention to the fact that, for a second time, the imprudent and intriguing monarchical factions in France wer throwing the whole game into the hands of Louis Napoleon, and placing him in a position to accomplish almost any fantasy of ambition, although his party was in reality one of the smallest in number, and least influential of any in that

repeat the assertion, that a successor to Napo- eration made, on the part of the House, to defray the LEON is not wanted by the great majority of the expenses of extinguishing the fire, constructing French people; and that but for the complicaa temporary roof, &c. A committee of investions of June, 1848, and the immense mystificatigation as to the origin of the fire, was also aption of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency would

Personally, Louis Napoleon has little influence, and the admiration for the Emperor does reliable authority, that the fire was supposed to not extend to the nephew. But under the perof the monarchists, determined to prove that the republic was impossible, the people turned to Louis Napoleon, and gave him their votes, as a counterpoise to anarchy on the one hand, and monarchical fanaticism on the other.

The legislative assembly might, had it been a patriotic and liberal body, have destroyed what little influence the President could have had. He burnt out, was about 90 feet long, 34 in width, was not well surrounded—his reputation any profit by.

The French people acquiesce in his presen move, from hatred to the Assembly. That body tucky, dated the 23d inst., state that Mr. CLAY's got itself elected by exaggerated representations letter of resignation was read in both houses of of its own republicanism, and by calumnious the legislature that day, and a resolution adopted charges of socialism and red republicanism, in the Senate, in which doubtless the House will against all honest, steady and true Democrats. concur, to elect a Senator on this day. Mr. It has been long ago weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Louis Napoleon has now artfully profited by its openly declared monarchical tendencies, and It is no proof, however, that the game is entirely in the President's hands, as some of our cotemporaries fancy. Had he struck a blow at the republic, we do not hesitate to say the army would have deserted him, and the whole nation would have revolted.

The empire is not what the French dream of. The institutions of France are thoroughly democratic, and every year but increases the strength of attachment to them. What the Em peror accomplished while these institutions were new, it would be impossible to carry out now. So deeply tinged is French society with centuries, more fanciful than real, are singularly liberal in their views, and talk as confidently of uniting legitimacy, represented by HENRY V., with republicanism, as if the two were identical in interest and sentiment.

The plan proposed by Louis Napoleon of two chambers, resembles that attempted to be carried out by his uncle when consul. If, however, the upper chamber, or senate, is to be nominated by him, it is easy to foresee that such a farce will be productive of infinite mischief and difficulty. right ground when they declined to lay down If, on the contrary, both chambers are to be

marked that the great difficulty in France is the overwhelming force of the government. The present movement of Louis Napoleon is a remarkable proof of the fact, we have always timaintained, that the French government is the No great policy of State can be accomplished. sole and real cause of revolutions. The people except by the consent of the people-with the

resistible.

or relatives among the unfortunate members of experiment. We doubt, however, whether, with place France in so healthy a position. Louis Napoleon's election cannot be relied

upon as certain. We should not be surprised he was disappointed. His greatest chance Lopez expedition. opponent, who has the confidence of the government of the United States has also able portion of the French people. opponent, who has the confidence of a consider

> The Result of the Treason Trials. The New York Times, an able Freesoil organ,

thus refers to the recent escape of the Christiana When the Daily Times ventured in an un

States, have much complicated and added greatly to the difficulties of the release of these prisoners. If all cannot soon be discharged, I will then try for a few of the most meritorious and unfortunate of them, for whose release my special intercession has been asked; and I repeat to you that among them your brother, and the son of a most distressed mother, shall have a consult at Cadiz, informing me that the vican consult at Cadiz conspicuous place in my efforts.

Yesterday I received a letter from the American consul at Cadiz, informing me that the vessel, Primera de Guatemala, in which young Bell is mentioned in the papers as having sailed, had arrived at that port after 66 days passage from Havana; and it was uncertain when he wrote the merits of the case. And finally, we protes

ward the letters to young Bell. I shall, too, do all in my power ro alleviate their hard fate, and would see them in person, but for the great distance of this city from the coast—the difficulty lent judicial authority to every one of our "spectulations," The "random dieta of newspapers" were converted into the solemn dieta of the law.

The confirmation of all we said and pressaged ing at Albany, in New York.

The city cry for a non-intervention which leaves of a non-intervention when Russia interferes with the countries which surround her, will not be taken up by the people of the country. Least the conviction that I can serve them better by The confirmation of all we said and presaged

South Carolina Legislature

This body adjourned on Tuesday the 16th inst From the Columbia Carolinian and Telegraph we learn that on Tuesday in the House of Representatives, in the progress of reports, the Committee on Colored Population, to whom had been referred the governor's message transmitting a communication from the British consul made the following report:

The Committee on Colored Population, to om was referred a message of his excellency the governor, with accompanying documents

report:
That they have examined the communication transmitted by his excellency, and received by him from her Britannic Majesty's consul, and they find that it refers to a subject treated of in a former communication from the same functionary. That this matter was at that time referred We do not underrate the influence of the name of Naroleon. But we stated, and we of which was before this House for its consid-

most part of such arguments and considerations as it would seem ought, in the opinion of the writer, to induce a modification of our law, together with comments on the report and reso-lutions submitted on the co-ordinate branch of the legislature. In this connection your committee cannot suppress an expression of surprise at the course her Britannic Majesty's consul has at the course her Britannic Majesty's consul has
thus thought proper to pursue in addressing to
the executive of the State arguments and comments upon proceedings still pending before
the legislature. They deem it quite unnecessary to make any remarks upon the tone or possible purpose of such a course or enter upon an
examination of the views and arguments contained in the

J. HARLESTON RED. JR. Chairman. Mr. Ayer submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That his excellency the governor and he is hereby, requested to receive no further or other communication whatsoever from the British consul, George B. Mathew, esq. Resolved, That his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby, resquested strictly, prompt-

ly and efficiently to enforce, whenever occasion may require, the provisions of the act of the egislature, entitled "An Act to provide for the punishment of persons disturbing the peace of this State in relation to slaves and free persons of color," passed on the 18th day of Decemper. 1844.

Mr. Ayer advocated the resolutions at some Mr. J. Izard Middleton, Mr. Read, Mr. orre, and Mr. Memminger expressed their dis-Mr. Torre moved to lay the resolutions of Mr. Ayer on the table, which was carried.

The report of the committee on colored pop-lation was then agreed to.

Mr. M'Crady called up the report of the special

committee on the same subject, which, after some discussion, and the rejection of the last resolution reporting a bill to amend the law, was We learn likewise from the Carolinian and

Telegraph, that in response to complimentary esolutions, the Hon. R. F. W. Allston, president of the senate, addressed the senate as follows: The kind terms in which you have been pleased to commend the conduct of your presiding offi-cer, and the manner in which the duties of the air have been discharged, affect me sensibly.

The best reward for my labors is to be found from expressing, with grateful acknowledgment, the satisfaction which it affords.

the satisfaction which it affords.

Fully appreciating this compliment from the senate, I take pleasure in acknowledging also the

senate, little more than a year since, when the mournful aspect of this chamber pointed to the loss of our wisest counsel, we met under tryin circumstances; surrounded by difficulties, men's minds seemed intent with full purpose to meet Li My friends, let not the breach be widened, but

closed. Let us not give to party, those talents We have already, on several occasions, re- and energies which belong to our country. The dividual or that to office and to power. But our purpose leads us to look above such considers

Our allegiance is our own. Our interests are ment of a power, that feels itself for a while ir- the same. Our danger is common. Let us en

deavor to assimilate our opinions.

Not to mention secession by separate State To counterbalance this power, two chambers, action, now lifeless, and no more to be resussition, now lifeless, and no more to be resussition. elected by universal suffrage, and changeable at regular and frequent intervals, could alone avail.

Louis Napoleon has it in his power to try that to present an undivided front in advance—with the possibility of obtaining from the Southern States, unless our people are prepared to present an undivided front in advance—with the best intentions in the world, he will be able to resist the influence of his "entourage," and shall not only be defenceless in fact, but will be placing the State in a condition to invite ag gression against her peculiar policy, her institu-

tutions, her honor.

But I must not dwell on these thoughts. if he was disappointed. His greatest chance arises from the fact that he has no conspicuous of you, if I had not suggested them. Let me of of you, if I had not suggested them. Let me of the rubbish, and the preservation of such books entreat you not to suppress them, but give them and other articles as may have been saved, and the their influence over your motives, and ample croom in your bosoms to expand into activity.

Our business now is to part. The duty de olves on me to dissolve the session of this

branch of the general assembly.

We part here, and withdraw from these walls of representative duty to seek the business and the solace of domestic life.

May you safely reach your several destina-tions. In the confi tence of an enlightened con-stituency, and in the blessed repose of home, may you find full recompense for the privations which are incident to a faithful performance of your public duties. Farewell,

Speaking of the Bar Dinner speech of Atlantic Insurance Company, dated Kossuru, and his mission, the Richmond Ex

aminer thus concludes:

Southern country. We of the South have had

FRIDAY, Dec. 26. After prayer and the reading of the journal of

Tuesdays proceedings, DESTRUCTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. The SPEAKER presented the following com-nunication from the Congressional Librarian : "LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ?

Dec. 25th, 1851.
"Sea :—It is my very painful duty to come examination of the views and arguments contained in the communication. The whole mat ter referred has already received full consideration at the hands of a special committee of the House, and your committee would therefore ask to be discharged, and would recommend to the House an indefinite postponement of the documents referred to them. Respectfully submitted

der my charge.

I have not been able to ascertain the precise number of the books that were destroyed, but be-lieve that it may be estimated at about thirty-five

housand. It is truly gratifying to have it in my power to add, that about twenty thousand volumes of books that were in the Law Room, and in the two rooms adjoining the saloon of the Library, are safe. Many of these books belonged to the libra-

safe. Many of these books belonged to the library of the late President Jefferrow, that was purchased by Congress in the year 1815.

They constitute the several chapters in the catalogue of the Library, agreeably to Mr. Jeffersow's classification, under the following heads: Ancient History; American History; Ecclesiastical History; Chemistry; Mineralogy and Conehology; Moral Philosophy; Law of Nature and Nations; the five chapters composing the Law department of the Library; Religion; Politica Ecocluding the science of legislation: Politica Ecocluding the science of legislation: Political Ecocluding the science of legislation: Political Econ cluding the science of legislation; Political Economy; Commerce, Banking, Statistics, &c.,) part of the chapter on architecture; and the entire chapters on Music; Dialogue and Epistolary; Logic, Rhetoric and Orations; and the Theory of Criti-

ism.
I sincerely hope that the searching investiga-I sincerely hope that the searching investigation Congress will give to the distressing event,
which every lover of science and literature will
deeply deplore, will lead to a detection of the
causes that produced it, and to the adoption of
means that will prevent, in all future time, a recurrence of the sad calamity.

With the most respectful regard,

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, John S. Meehan, Librarian. To the Hon. Link Boyd,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, U.
S. Congress."
Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, from the Com-

lowing joint resolution .

Resolved, &c., That the joint Committee on in the approbation of those with whom I have long served. Tendered as it is, by the resolu-tions which have been adopted, I will not refrain gressional Library was consumed on the 24th in stant; whether the same occurred from the negligence of any officer of government, or person in the employment of either or both Houses of Congress, or from the defective construction of the furnaces or flues, or was the act of an incendiary; runaces or flues, or was the act of an incendiary; and also the extent of injury to the building, and the considerate, decorous, gentlemanly deport ment of members, and in the experience, attention and accuracy of the worthy officers beside me.

Looking back to the period of organizing this may have information touching the premises.

Mr. SWEETSER, of Ohio, moved to amend so

s to refer the subject to a select committee of five. A proposition to refer to the Committee on the ibrary was also negatived.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, hoped that the

committee would consider the subject of making the whole Capitol fire-proof. The structures over the hall of Representatives and Senate chamber, were both of wood, and liable to be consumed.

DEPREDATION ON AMERICAN COMMERCE Mr. FULLER, of Maine, submitted a resolu

tion of inquiry relative to the seizure of the brig Aroc, of Eastport, Maine, by the government of Hayti, in 1850, which was adopted.

TEMPORARY REPAIR OF THE LIBRARY. Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Public Buildings, presented a commun-cation from Mr. Easby, commissioner, &c., i which he states that the late destruction of the L. brary has left a mass of burning books and pa-pers, which are now being removed—that he is having a temporary roof, covered with tin, con-structed over the exposed arches which cover the

ome immediately cast of the Library. This he opes to finish the present week. He asks for an ppropriation of \$5,000 to defray this expense, and also to pay for men, buckets, axes, &c., used a preventing the spread of the fire.

Mr STANTON, from the same committee, averaged the following long temperature. Mr STANTON, from the same committee, reported the following joint resolution.

Resolved, &c., That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in discharge of the expenses incurred in the extinguishment of the late fire in the Library room, the removal of the rubbish, and the preservation of such books. onstruction of a tin roof for the preservation and rotection of that portion of the building now ex-

After some debate, the resolution, by general

GALE ON THE ISTHMUS-HALF THE TOW! OF CRUCES DESTROYED .- Extract from a letter to Walter R. Jones, esq., president of the

CHAGRES, Dec. 9th, 1851. Six :- The mails left Panama too early on

Public sentiment in New York is not always an index to the public sentiment of this country. The people of this country will not sanction the principle of an intervention by their ambassadors to European governments which would pledge the United States to back their sympathy with their navy and their army and their reasure. They will not sanction the resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Walker of Wisconsin—nor even the more prudent, and we believe honestly intended propositions to the same effect, lately offered by Governor Marcy to the great meeting at Albany, in New York.

and at a about the dawn of day the most terrific storm ever witnessed here broke over us. Had we been on the river, some very serious accident might have taken place. Half the town of Cruces has been washed away, and the only safes, which nevertheless were carried some 20 feet from their proper place. They are very much injured, and as I am informed, will be useless for some time. All the new nets and barges just brought from the States, have been carried away, nor is there a bit of wood to show where some seventy houses stood but a few

For the Southern Press.

Southern rountry. We of the South have hed something the it before—in relation to the institution of sixery—and we know well that if our government can make legues to interfere with the affairs of European governments, then the affairs of European governments, the material of the affairs of European governments, and the European the affairs of European governments, and the European the American and the European the Euro

ties. \* Hence, it has occurred to me, that a si lar arrangement might be entered into, with ref-

of wealth, in both countries, to invest their capital in works of general utility which the pres-

There is at present much and increasing good laws. ling existing amongst the inhabitants of both

be apprehended there; and an attempt was made Great Britain, by which the stability of peace a few years since by the Provincial government, to open a road on the opposite side of the St. quired to restore mutual confidence and esteem. John, but which after much expense had been neurred, had to be abandoned, owing to the

proposed railroad from Halifax to Quebec, the danger that would result in case of hostility, unted the mind of the engineer, and was one of the main reasons which led him to recomnend a route deviating from a direct line, and sweeping round the Bay de Chaleurs, as far sweeping round the Bay de Chaleurs, as far north as the Restigouche, thence proceeding to Quebec in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence. Still pencil that matters were looking worse. Althe same objection there presents itself, as the though the fighting was then going on actively road approaches its termination, where it must it was impossible to gather the particulars o dividual enterprize; to guard against which, little of what was taking place along the cour British troops must be placed in positions calculated to repel invasion and protect the line, or to threaten Houlton and other vulnerable points; and the river, the testimony of eye-witnesses and thus transfer the seat of war to the soli-

tudes of Maine.

the most eligible route from Halifax to Que- of journals devoted to government. bec, after arriving at the head of the Bay of other journals that have creeped cut again in Fundy, would be as directly across the country the last few days, hazard no independent comas the nature of the ground would permit, to ments on the events of the week. We have from Houlton; and thence continue it jointly with the people of Maine, through that State, by the most favorable route to Quebcc. There by the most favorable route to Quebcc. The most favorable

and near completion, a railroad from Montreal to Portland in Maine; and another is proposed to connect it by means of a branch with Quebec; raised at the Porte St. Denis; other barricades was ill in prison, has been brown house again. He is watched. both of which would be utterly useless, with reference to the main object in view-a communication with the Atlantic, were a war unde resent circumstances to occur.

Then, again, the people of Portland finding that that port will not answer for a terminus, by which to secure a portion of the European trade, which now passes their doors and goes to New Which how passes their doors and goes to New York, have formed a company to extend the Montreal railbond to Halifax, the nearest point to Europe, where a secure harbor, and one of safe approach, can be found. The people of St. to this enterprise, and the legislature of that province stands pledged to its support.

The British government, however, seem at ength to have determined to have a line exclusively within the Briti-h provinces, from Quebec to Halifax, to which I have already adverted and have agreed to advance thirty-five million of dollars, or to guarantee the interest upon certain convitions, to which the legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia have agreed, and to which the government of New Brunswick has committed itself, it being understood that a porion of that sum is to be expend d on the Hali fax and Portland route. I cannot conceive how the British government can lend its sanction to a scheme, the success of which depends upon it mection with a line extending for a considerable distance through the United States, and which would certainly be defeated were hostili-After some debate, the resolution, by general consent, was read three several times and passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that when the House adjourn, it be until Tuesday next.

After some debate, the resolution, by general which would certainly be defeated were hostilities to occur between the two countries, unless some such permanent national convention as I have alluded to, should be entered into between the two nations.

It appears to me, therefore, it only requires that public attention, and that of the government of the United States and Great Reitsing.

ments of the United States and Great Britain hould be drawn to this subject, to produce an arrangement, by which a defined space on each the railroads alluded to, should be declared to be neutral territory in perpetuity; thus securing them from hostile attacks, and by which passengers might be saved from interruption, during the existence of national warfa when private property, by the comity of the world, is respected.

not new in principle, as continuencies are con-

States and Great Britain, American vessels were Paris was subdued. the disposel of their cargoes. And it frequently But the multitudes who came out to look at the occurs, in time of war, that an enemy's vessel bearing a flar of trues passes are read the said of true are read to the said of true are read bearing a flag of truce, passes unarmed through new interest, seemed of a different race from hostile fleets, traverses in safety the wide-spread cocan; and when she reaches the destined port the Madelaine and the Bastille, a few days be-

ni- beneficial, and which in many instances, would

ment, could not possibly be attributed to sinis-ter motives; it would, on the contrary, be conent state of public affairs may otherwise prevent, sidered by the world at large, to be in accord by the assurance of security it would afford from ance with the spirit of the age, and as worthy of day of the barricades—the full freedom of elec

ountries, in the neighborhood of the American rontier; which has manifested itself on several be reciprocally beneficial to the subjects and acknowledgment of the Democratic principle. frontier; which has manifested itself on several be reciprocally benencial to the subjects and recent occasions, in a very gratifying manner, in the reciprocal interchange of dourteous and the ocean, and to operations on the seaboard—

To day a proclamation is issued by the President, in which he represents himself as the defender of order, and of the people against the ocial intercourse.

Owing to the boundary line, under the Ashprobably of a modified character; and internal burton treaty, penetrating between New Brans. commerce and the other pursuits of tranquil wick and Canada, until it strikes the GrandFalls life, would be carried on in security. And when on the river St. John, and the eastern territory the unnatural contest should have ended else of Maine at the North, running parallel with, and at no great distance from the post road between St. Andrews and the Falls, and for several miles frontier territory, which prevailed at the close of near the river, a predatory warfare is much to the list war between the United States and

natural obstacles which the route presented.

Even during the late survey of a route for the THE CONDITION OF PARIS AT THE LATEST MO MENTS-VOTE OF THE MILITARY

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times. Paris, Monday, Dec. 8, 1851. Having gathered nothing definite from the ru

necessarily pass in the vicinity of the American the results. The difficulty in that respect was nes, which in some places, I believe, are not almost as great on the following day, nor has it altogether coased yet. Considering the effects of alarm, of high excitement, of political prejudice, and the fact that any one man could see but must be taken with some caution. Other au-thorities are efficial—placards and the columns in shores of the ground would permit, to beside ramors born of suspicion, of heated fracy, respected Woodstock, which is twelve miles of the father of lies, growing as they go into from Houlton; and thence continue it jointly shapes of the wildest extravagance—sometimes, with the people of Maine, through that State, however, having something of probability or ly the most favorable route to Quebec. There is at present a railroad in progress from St. Angrains of truth. Some of the London papers is at present a railroad in progress from St. Angrains of truth.

river has already been mentioned. There has been but little comparative disturbance on the been but little comparative disturbance on the arrived there safe and sound. Thiers, who were raised in the neighborhood. The attack was in in prison, has been brought to his own house again. He is watched. Nearly all the expression and did not meet with a prolonged resistance. The crowds of people on the Bouldwards, Bourse, Nouvelle, and Poissoniere, were ordered to disperse and obeyed; but while they most of the leaders in the Orleanist and legitimate facility. were moving off, sho's were fired from the apper ierre, Montmatre and, it is said, from one or two its members at liberty they could make head on the Boulevard des Italiens. The soldiery against Napoleon. ope, where a secure harbor, and one of proach, can be found. The people of St. on New Brunswick, are decidedly favorable lilled. Houses were entered by the military. and there is abundant testimony to show that people within doors were, at least in some inand in no case sanctioned by the presence of

officers, who speedily put a stop to it. with their brutal and brutifying professions. The Coup of Etat being struck, a state of sie e shot put down the opposition, as quickly and it effectively as possible. It is idle to ask muskets innocent men and active opponents. quent energy and decision, the completeness of plan, and the thoroughness of excention of what shown. The heard it rated all along from five known. The last fi ure is an exag-Resistance on the part of a few insurgents.

who are evidently not representatives of any portion of the population of Paris, formidable by mbers or organization, was quickly overcom by a disciplined army of one hundred thousand men. On Friday, the slight attempts to renew the contest were effectually put down early in the day: but the sight of closed shops, the for midable display of saldiery, the terror or sedness on all countenances, weighed oppressively on the sense. By night, large bodies of troop were marched to their barracks, to the sound of The proposition which I have here submitted, music, almost the first music that had been heard during four days. Paris was stilled antly occurring in war in which it is acted upon tranquil. Not a short, not a voice raised above by the beligerent parties; and it is not uncommon for them, by special instructions, to limit hostilities—thus fishing vessels are often exempted from capture, though belonging to an empted from capture, though belonging to an During the last war between the United might be, ready to report his words and gestures. allowed to enter British ports under license, which were treated as neutrals with respect to so far as the shops and markets were concerned

of the foe, as she passes the frowning battle- fore. French vivacity had given place to a more of the foe, as she passes the frowning battlements, the flag of the country is gladly displayed to greet the arrival of the welcome stranger.

Neither is the preservation of anicable relaNeither is the preservation of anicable rela
Neither is the preservation of anicable rela
Neither is the preservation of anicable rela
To give any idea of the killed on one side of the other would be difficult. Some say the loss on the one side of the people is about 800.

Many dead bodies were left in the streets. They

Croix, which separates a portion of Maine from made by different government organs, that the

upon; which treaty is to have full force and er feet in this particular, notwithstanding war should occupant between the two contracting particular, those public improvements, that will be mutually perhaps the republican Franchican those public improvements, that will be mutually beneficial, and which in many instances, would be the result of individual enterprise and patriot the President took three years ago, and trust to for arrangement might be entered into, with reference to the railroads and canals that are at present in existence, or which may hereafter be constructed, intersecting the British Provinces and United States.

Not only would such an arrangement be consonant with the dictates of humanity, but it would form an additional inducement with men under the first of the friendly relations; consequenced into, with reference to the railroads and canals that are at ism, to an extent which a quarter of a century his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. The promises read well; Louis Napoleon has sufficiently proved in the last three years ago, and trust to his promises. orescribing the time or mode of the general election, it was ordered that every elector should openly, accompanying his affirmative or negative by a decree given at the Elysee, Dec. 4—the

ance with the spirit of the age, and as worthy of two nations of kindred origin, language, and laws.

The establishment of a neutral territory in the vote. Now, let the motives of this change have enemies of society—good reason why the peo-ple should not resist the army acting under his orders. But he also declares, most fully and plainly, that they, the people, are the only rightful judges of their governors, and that if they do not decree by their free votes that he shall re main in power, he will immediately resign the authority which he desires to hold only with their approval. It is worth remarking, that in this proclamation he does not indulge in his sustamary geneological remarks.

Officers of government will count the votes. The news from the provinces comes to us through the hands of government. Most of the departments are represented as having re-ceived the news from Paris with content. The departments, however, where there was some tisturbance, had been put in a state of siege. At Orleans, the chief town of a department al-ready in a state of siege, forty-seven arrests were made. Among those arrests were two exrepresentatives.

In the list of new appointments published in

the Moniteur of yesterday, are a number of pre-fects and sut-prefects, and two "Commission-ers extraordinary," who each have the general supervision of several departments. One of these commissioners is Carlier, the late prefect of police under the ministry of Leon Faucher. By a decree of the 6th, the President of the republic restores the church of St. Genevieve (The Pantheon) to the purposes of religious worship, in conformity with the intent of its founder, under the patronage of St. Genevieve, patron Saint of Paris. This decree is as politic

as pious. The Univers, an out and out "red' Romanist print, that defends St. Bartholomew (the Massacre), has given in its adhe-ion to the ew government. The Patrie of the 6 h says: " All the journals agree in recognising the urgency of the measures taken by the President, and give their entire consent to his policy." English news-

route, and St. Andrews is an excellent shipping port, open at all seasons of the year.

There is also in the course of construction, river has already been mentioned. There has were moving off, shots were fired from the upper mist factions, that there is little mourning for windows of houses on the Boulevard, Poisson its dispersion, and less probability, that were all

> people within deers were, at least in some in-stances, charged with the bayonet. So far as I can learn, however, this butchery was very rare, lished a few hours before.
>
> The army, so far as results are published,

> have voted almost unanimously in favor of the done as little needless harm as was consistent President's propositions. A very few have voted in the negative. The army voted by open vote The Coup of Etat being struck, a state of sie e was the natural accompaniment. O position being made to the state of siege, powder and counted, so that no soldier need fear that his adependence of opinion will injure his promotion. He has also shown his regard for the solor musketeers—whose only virtue and vocation is brute force—to discriminate nicely between aid-de-camp to visit the wounded—giving notice innocent men and active opponents. Consider that success in putting down street emeute shall be rewarded like noble actions in the open field—informing them through the minister of war that well. I am no admirer of the Tuesday's work. that success in putting down street emeute shall

to fifteen hundred. The last fi\_ure is an exag-

Louis Blane is said to have been taken just as he landed in France. The inlets to the country are guarded against the entrance of persons thought to be dangerous.

Last night the theatres were all open.

There appears to have been no fighting in Paris after the 4th instant. The firing was kept up after a decidedly lively fushion along the Boulevard Montmartre, and the Boulevard des Italiens, through Thursday evening; while in the lower part of the city the cont ted. A correspondent of the Times. writin ; on Friday, says ;

" At 4 o'clock the troops were masters of the whole of the quarter that had been occupied by the 'insurgents.' The barricades of the Rue and Porte St. Denis had to be cannonaded. At the moment the insurgents began to seize the omnibuses in that quarter to construct bar-ricades, two officers of the line who were pass-ing along the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, were seized and dangerously wounded; they were taken off to the Rue Faubourg Poissoniere. About the same time an officer of the st.ff of the national guard was struck from his horse at the corner of the Rue Richelieu.

" To give any idea of the killed on one side Neither is the preservation of anicable relations, in the vicinity of the boundary line between the United States and the British colonies, without precedent; they were maintained during the last war, in the neighborhood of the river St. They cannot find any authority for the declarations.

Many dead bodies were left in the streets. They were this morning seen in many places in the Rue Montmartre, the Faubourg Poissoniers, the Rue Trevise, and other adjacent streets. They cannot find any authority for the declarations.